

# The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. IV.

QU'APPELLE, N.W.T., FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1889.

No. 34.

## Business Directory.

### QU'APPELLE.

**QUEEN'S HOTEL,**  
McIntosh Bros., Proprietors.  
**LELAND HOUSE,**  
Love & Raymond, Proprietors.  
**S. H. CASWELL,**  
General Merchant.  
**J. P. BEAUCHAMP,**  
General Merchant.  
**G. H. V. BULYEA,**  
Insurance and General Agent, Dealer in Flour and Feed, Furniture, etc.  
**WM. BRYDON,**  
Chemist and Druggist.  
**P. E. DURST,**  
Watchmaker and Jeweller.  
**FRANK AMAS,**  
Agent for Royal Silverware Co. Orders taken for any article of silverware and delivered at lowest prices.  
**W. H. BELL,**  
Wholesale and Retail Butcher. Dealer in Fresh and Cured Meats, Sausage, etc.  
**A. MCKENZIE,**  
Baker, Dealer in Fruits, Confectionery, etc.  
**J. G. MCKENZIE,**  
Merchant Tailor.  
**JAMES WEIDMAN,**  
Book and Job Printer and Publisher.  
**J. B. MILLIKEN & Co.,**  
Harness and Saddlery.  
**S. H. COLLINS,**  
Boots and Shoes.  
**D. H. McILLAN & BRO.,**  
Qu'Appelle Roller Mill.  
**J. A. COWAN,**  
General Agent for A. Hays, Son & Co's Agricultural Implements, Qu'Appelle Stn.  
**H. A. AXFORD,**  
Agent for Massey Manufacturing Co. Complete farmers outfits always on hand.  
**A. C. PATERSON,**  
Forwarder & General Agent.  
**THOMSON & NELSON,**  
Forwarders and Dealers in Building Material.  
**J. H. MACCAUL,**  
Lumber Merchant and Insurance Agent.  
**A. HOLLINGSHEAD,**  
House, Sign and Carriage Painter.  
**J. B. ROBINSON,**  
Contractor, Builder, etc.  
**J. BURGHALL & SONS,**  
Builders & Contractors.  
**LEESON & SCOTT,**  
Prince Albert Mail Stage line leaves Qu'Appelle every Tuesday morning.  
**R. JOHNSTON,**  
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.  
**J. DOOLITTLE,**  
Dealer in Bricks.  
**J. McEWEN,**  
General Blacksmith.  
**FRANK MARWOOD,**  
General Blacksmith.  
**J. C. PRICE,**  
Carriage and Wagon Maker.  
**CANADA N. W. LAND CO.,**  
Ladies Gordon, Agents.  
**J. R. BURN,**  
Contractor in Plastering, Kalsomining, Brickwork, Stonework, etc.  
**E. J. WEIDMAN,**  
Dealer in Books, Stationery, etc. Agent for Organs and Sewing Machines.  
**LESLIE GORDON,**  
Advocate, Notary Public, Conveyancer, COMMISSIONER FOR MANITOBA, AGENT FOR CANADA NORTH WEST LAND CO. and Qu'Appelle Town Site.  
**PURE & LIFE INSURANCE.** MONEY TO LEND. QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.  
**R. DUNDAS STRONG, B.A.,** LATE OF SUPERIOR COURT, ENGLAND. NOTARY PUBLIC. Advocate for North West Territories, Solicitor, etc.  
Money to Lend. Life, Fire and Accident Insurance effected.  
**QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.**  
**W. SYME REDPATH,** ADVOCATE, NOTARY PUBLIC, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES AND INSURANCE AGENT. Box 42. QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.  
**G. S. DAVIDSON,** LICENSED AUCTIONEER For the North West Territories. Sales conducted on the shortest notice. Arrangements can be made at any time, or at the Auctioneers Office.  
**QU'APPELLE.**  
**W. T. THOMPSON, D.T.S.,** FOREIGN LAND SURVEYOR AND **CIVIL ENGINEER.** QU'APPELLE STATION.

## J. F. GUERIN, L.D.S.,

### DENTAL SURGEON.

#### QU'APPELLE.

OFFICE on Main street, Qu'Appelle.

### REGINA.

DAWSON, BOLE & Co.,  
Wholesale Druggists, Regina, N. W. T.



## Public Notice.

**PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given that His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to order that Sittings of the Supreme Court for the Judicial District of Western Assiniboia shall be held within the said District at ten o'clock in the forenoon on the days and at the places following:

### REGINA.

The Third Tuesday in the months of March, June and December in each and every year.

### MOOSE JAW.

The Second Tuesday in the months of April and October in each and every year.

### SWIFT CURRENT.

The Third Tuesday in the months of April and October in each and every year.

### QU'APPELLE STATION.

The First Tuesday in the months of April and October in each and every year.

### FORT QU'APPELLE.

The First Tuesday in the months of May and November in each and every year.

By Command.

E. B. GORDON,  
Lieutenant-Governor's Office,  
Regina, N.W.T.,  
Tuesday, 23rd April, 1889.



## NOTICE.

### Weights and Measures.

**TRADEIS,** Manufacturers, and owners of Weights, Measures and Weighing Machines generally, are especially requested to read carefully the following instructions and act accordingly:

1. The Weights and Measures Act provides for a regular biennial inspection of all Weights and Measures used for trade purposes, as well as for irregular inspection of the same, which may be made at any time when deemed necessary by the inspector, and it also imposes a heavy penalty on any trader or other person who wilfully obstructs or impedes an Inspector or Assistant Inspector in the performance of his duty under said Act, or who refuses to produce the whole of his Weights and Measures for inspection when called upon to do so by an Inspecting Officer.

2. Every trader, manufacturer and owner of Weights, Measures and Weighing Machines, when paying money to Inspectors or Assistant Inspectors of Weights and Measures for verification fees is entitled to, and is especially requested to demand from the officer who makes the inspection, an official certificate (Form O. 6) with the words "Original for the Trader," printed at the head thereof properly filled out and stamped and also at the same time to carefully ascertain whether or not the stamps attached to such certificates represent exactly in value the amount of cash paid. Traders are requested to bear in mind that certificates of verification are of no value whatever, unless stamps covering the full amount of fees charged are attached.

3. Owners or holders of these official certificates are especially requested to keep them carefully for two years, and in order to secure their safe keeping it would be advisable to place them in their places of deposit in the manner in which ordinary business certificates are done; for it must be distinctly understood that all traders who are unable to produce their properly stamped certificates, when asked to do so by an Inspector or Assistant Inspector, may, in all probability, have to pay over again their verification fees.

E. HAVIL,  
Commissioner.

Department of Indian Revenue,  
Ottawa, April 15th, 1889.

## Sale of Farm Lands AND TOWN PROPERTY.

In Assiniboia, N. W. T.

## UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

Now offered for the disposal of the above.

## Owners wishing to Realize

Are requested to send full particulars of property with latest selling prices to

C. E. CULLEN,  
Or R. DUNDAS STRONG, Advocate,  
Qu'Appelle Station, N.W.T.

## The North-West.

### News Culled for The Progress by our own correspondents.

#### FAIRVIEW.

—The gophers are not doing much damage here this year.

—Messrs. J. and N. McMichael have ordered a new thrashing machine.

—The crops are looking fine in this district and the farmers are well pleased with the outlook.

#### INDIAN HEAD.

—The cricket club is being organized and several matches are already arranged for.

—The M.W. the Grand Master visited Indian Head Masonic lodge last Tuesday evening.

—The Agricultural Society held a meeting on Saturday. No business of public interest was transacted.

—A team of Indian Head baseball players will go to Wolsley on the 21st to play a match with that club.

—The municipal council held a lengthy meeting on Saturday. The principal business was the court of revision. Fifteen cases of appeal were satisfactorily settled.

—The Liberal-Conservative Association held a meeting last Saturday to receive the report of the delegates who had attended the convention at Broadview.

—Mr. Bedford, superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm was in town on Friday last. He expressed himself as very well pleased with the splendid appearance of the farm here.

—There has been more new land broken this year than in any year since 1883. The farmers are so pleased with last year's results and this year's prospects that they intend getting as much broken and under cultivation as possible.

—At a regular communication of Indian Head lodge, A. F. & A. M., the following brethren were elected to be officers for the year: D. McIntosh, W.M.; G. Thompson, S. W.; Dan McLean, J. W.; K. Crawford, treasurer; G. H. Gamble, Secretary.

—On the 13th inst., T. Wilson's stable was burned down. A fine calf and a hen with chickens were burned. The cause of the fire was a spark from some ashes which had been thrown out. Fortunately the wind was blowing from his house or it would have been burned also.

#### BATTLEFORD.

Saskatchewan Herald.

—Some Duck Lake people brought a band of cattle to this place last week.

—The water in the Saskatchewan has nearly attained its summer level and is high enough to permit of navigation and rafting operations being carried on.

—A young man named Chas. Fontaine, of Duck Lake, undertook to open a cartridge with a file. It exploded and blew off most of his hand, and inflammation setting in death ensued in a short time.

—Some excellent strings of fish—gold eyes, pike and pickerel—are being taken with the hook and line in the Saskatchewan and Battle Rivers. On the 8th inst., Cons. Bradner and his companion caught upwards of fifty fine ones.

—An addition of fifteen pupils was recently made to the roll of the industrial school. The number in attendance is fifty-six. To judge from their contented looks and neat appearance on the streets, we should say they are well cared for, and appreciate their opportunities.

#### MOOSOMIN.

—G. B. Murphy, the newly appointed sheriff of Eastern Assiniboia, arrived in town this week, and will no doubt prove an agreeable citizen.

—Several parties who arrived here from the east on the excursion have already purchased lands in this vicinity and expressed themselves highly delighted with the appearance of the place.

—The Birtle cricket club played a matched game here with the Moosomin club, on the 13th inst., which resulted in a victory for the home club who scored 156 runs in one innings while the Birtle club only scored 75 in two innings.

—H. Davis, of London, Ont., who arrived here only a few days ago, has made arrangements to start brick making here and has purchased ten acres on the farm of Mr. J. H. Keenan, to which he found clay of a superior quality for that purpose. Mr. Davis has had a long experience in brick making in Ontario.

—James Whiting, of this town visited Cannington this week and met with an accident of a rather peculiar nature. After leaving for home he had only driven a short distance when the draw-bolt of the doubletree broke, and he concluded to return to Cannington to get one made, but before doing so he placed his doubletree in position on the pole of his rig and proceeded to measure the hole by placing his finger in it, when the horses started quickly, breaking his finger.

#### SALTCOATS.

—D. A. Urquhart, acting as express and railway agent here, has absconded with \$500 of the Express Co's money. Urquhart, was captured at Medicine Hat by the Mounted Police.

## CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

A large and most successful meeting of delegates from the Liberal-Conservative Associations of Eastern Assiniboia was held at Broadview on Thursday, the 13th inst. Thirty-five delegates attended, representing the local Associations of Qu'Appelle, Indian Head, Wolsley, Grenfell, Broadview, Whitewood, Wapella, Moosomin, Fleming, Carlyle, Forest Farm, Armstrong Lake and Kimbrae. G. B. Wallace, of Broadview, was elected chairman, and R. D. Strong, of Qu'Appelle, secretary of the meeting. A central Association under the name of the "Eastern Assiniboia Central Liberal-Conservative Association," was organized, and a constitution and rules duly framed and passed. The following were chosen as the first officers of the Association: President, W. White, Moosomin; 1st Vice-Pres., J. Reanier, M.L.A., Yorkton; 2nd Vice-Pres., R. Dundas Strong, Qu'Appelle; Secretary, R. Lake, J.P., Grenfell; Treasurer, R. F. Richardson, M.L.A., Grenfell. After the regular business was satisfactorily completed, a vote of confidence in the Hon. E. Dewdney, the present member for the riding, was proposed by G. S. Davidson, M.L.A., of Qu'Appelle, seconded by W. W. McDonald, President of the Liberal-Conservative Association, and carried with enthusiasm. The Convention adjourned to sit again at Whitewood on second Thursday in June, 1890.

The corner of Dublin, Dr. Whyte says that his being constantly surrounded by the horrible results of the drink traffic for twenty years has aged him before his time and taken from him much of the zest of life. Murders, suicides, accidents, and sudden deaths without number—the fruits of drunkenness—are ever before him.

## VISITORS TO QU'APPELLE.

—At the Queen's: A. McKay, S. Robb, Castle Derry; A. Wellar, Nobleton; Rev. Owen Owens, Touchwood Hills; W. J. Philpott, Iona; T. J. Pearson, Whitewood; T. G. Vidal, Katopwe; D. C. M. Gregor; W. T. Rutherford, Winnipeg; Miss N. Kirk, Fort Qu'Appelle; W. Kearns, Toronto.

—At the Leland: E. L. Leizman and wife, H. Bell, R. McIman, W. M. Ronald, C. Ross, A. L. Johnson, G. T. Oliver, L. C. Macintyre, M.S. Seertan, A. Hewatt, Winnipeg; S. M. Knechtel Hanover; F. F. Fatt, Medicine Hat; E. H. Paxton, J. A. Kummer, Moose Jaw; M. C. Seymour, Fort Qu'Appelle; M. C. McLean, A. McGilivray, Indian Head; T. Clenhue, Brockville; G. C. Carson, Vancouver; N. F. Bredin, E. Bell, M. McKinnon, Calgary; C. G. Boothe, Sintuluta; Mrs. Stewart and children, Ingersoll.

John Bright's first public speaking was for the cause of temperance. John B. Gough had no warmer friend in England than Mr. Bright.

Thirty new bands have joined the Edinburgh band of hope union during the past year, bringing up the total to 340, with a membership of 43,000.

Mr. Richard Tangye of Birmingham the celebrated engineer, attributes much of his success to his being a total abstainer. His guests, from cabinet ministers downwards, find no intoxicating drink on his table.

There was a time when the temperance movement was largely the struggle of a few poor victims of the traffic to free themselves. That day has passed. The reform has become a part of the religious faith of this nation, and in spite of all the sophistries and work of the drunkard-makers and their aiders and abettors, the day is not far distant when a state will no longer license a man to carry on a business to debauch the loved ones of the women of this land than it will license a man to steal the jewels from their jewel cases.

#### Finding Out His Standing.

"Elmira"  
It was a young man of South Boston who spoke, his words fraught with meaning, and a look of terrible earnestness plastered on his brow. The maiden whom he thus addressed was seated on an elegant ottoman of raw silk and plush. It was the first time Gwage had called her by her first name, and a blush of terra cotta red suffused her cheek. "Elmira," said the young man tenderly, "I have been calling off and on, in this house for the last eleven years. May I hope that you no longer think of me as a stranger?" A tender light came into the young girl's eyes, but she said nothing. "I do not think it is so much when I say that you have led me to believe by your actions that I am not distasteful to you. Nay, even," and here his deep, manly voice took a tone that thrilled her to her lonely beating heart, "that you think well of me!" The young girl lifted her statueque head, and with a tear drop glistening and glittering on her long oval-shaped eyelids, replied: "Yes, Gwage."

"Then, that's all right," said the young man briskly. "I want to marry your sister, so I thought I would see that I was all square with this family before I proposed."—Boston Record.

#### Trying to Get Comfortable.

First City Man—Where are you living now?  
Second City Man—I moved out to the suburbs last week. You live outside, too, I believe?  
"No, I moved in last week."—Pittsburgh Record.

Professor Green, of the Ohio Experiment station, described at an Ohio meeting his attempts to irrigate a half acre of strawberries during last summer's severe drought, but with water at the rate of 100 gallons per hour he could not run the water to the end of rows thirteen rods long. He concluded that to have thoroughly soaked the ground it would have taken over 1,000 barrels of water, which at the price paid for city water, would cost \$10.

## FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1889.

Washington.—The country of flat lands in the north, the rugged coastal, the Mediterranean climate of the south. Do not forget that the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway is the one line which offers a choice of three routes to the Pacific coast. The first, the Northern Pacific, is the line by which passengers en route for Tacoma, Portland and San Francisco can pass through Port Townsend and Seattle. From Portland select the third route, the Great Northern, which is the shortest to the Pacific coast, is same as any other of the three, passed through Astoria and ten to fifteen days. Take the Seattle route.



## PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

### A New Hypnotic Devoid of the Disadvantages of Narcotics and Bromides.

A new hypnotic of the latest researches in medical journals is sulphonal, which is described as occurring in the form of large, flat, colorless crystals, devoid of taste and smell. Sulphonal is soluble in eighteen to twenty parts of boiling water, and in that water the solubility is only about one to one hundred. The crystals dissolve more readily in alcohol and alcohol mixed with ether. According to Professor East, of Freiburg, sulphonal is an hypnotic pure and simple. It does not compel sleep through a paralytic effect on the nerve centers nor through a profound impression produced upon the vascular system. From numerous experiments on animals and many clinical observations on man, the action of this new remedy would appear to consist merely in the intensification of those factors that lead to natural sleep in the physiological sense, or in supplying the periodical desire for sleep in those cases where it is wanting. It is for this reason, probably, that the range of applicability of sulphonal is more limited one than that of some of the other drugs employed as hypnotics. But sulphonal has none of the disadvantages inherent in the deadly narcotics, and it is much more reliable than any of the bromides. This new body does not disturb digestion, it is not constipating, it has no unpleasant after effects, it is perfectly harmless, it does not invite the formation of "a habit," and, finally, it does not appear to lose its efficacy, even when employed for a long period.

### That Ache in the Back.

An Albany physician is quoted according to Scientific American, as declaring that Americans suffer more generally from Bright's disease and nervous disease than any other people, and he says the reason is that Americans sit down so persistently at their work. He says: "Americans are the greatest sitters ever known. While Englishmen, Germans and Frenchmen walk and exercise, an American business man will go to his office, take his seat in his chair and sit there all day without getting any relief to the tension of the muscles of the back. The result is that the muscles surrounding the kidneys become soft and flabby. They lose their vitality. The kidneys themselves soon become weak and debilitated. If Americans would exercise more, if they would stand at their desks rather than sit, we would hear less of Bright's disease. I know of a New York man who has suffered for some years from nervous prostration until it was recommended to him that he have a desk at which he could stand to do his work. Within a year he was one of the healthiest men you ever saw. His dyspepsia and kidney trouble had disappeared, and he had an appetite like a pig."

### When Medicines Are Best Taken.

A French medical journal gives the following advice about the administration of medicines:

Alkaline medicines should be given before meals. Iodine and its preparations should be given during meals, as they are more rapidly absorbed in their own form, and do not undergo the changes caused by the presence in the stomach of food, acids and starchy materials. Acids are best taken midway between meals, when they become rapidly diffused. If, however, it is desired to limit the production of gastric juice, they are given just preceding a meal. Arsenic, copper and like irritants come after meals; likewise cod liver oil, phosphates and malt preparations.

### How to Make a Poultice.

There are so many people who cannot make a poultice that Dr. Abernethy's method may be serviceable. Seal a basin, put in coarsely crumbled bread, and pour over it boiling water. When it has soaked up as much water as it can take in, drain well, and then water be left only a light pulp. Whether the poultice is of bread or linseed, it is better to spread it thin, and to renew it often, the weight being an objection to the poultice. A mustard poultice is best with part linseed meal and a little vinegar. Out the outside of the cloth, and it will in a great measure prevent blistering.

### SOCIAL ETIQUETTE.

#### Modes of Entertaining.—The First Fact is to Make Every One Feel at Home.

In commenting upon the lavish expenditure with which some people entertain, Mrs. Admiral Dalgleish affirms that this is more apt to detract from than to increase the pleasure of the occasion. In the exercise of a generous hospitality we assemble a certain selected number of congenial people for a common enjoyment. It is pleasant to be invited with good cause, and to accept of what we undertake, but it is not to be supposed that we invite society in order that they may become painfully aware that our manner of living is greater than theirs.

Rest assured, says Mrs. Dalgleish, that if people go away from your house with an uncomfortable feeling that it is impossible for them to exercise the same kind of hospitality, some mistake has been made. The first principle fact is to make every one feel at home, and both host and hostess should spare no effort in that direction. The hostess should be quietly attired, so that she shall not excite her guests. For the time being, it is when you invite to your home, looking to it. You are bound to look after their comfort in every way, and to protect them, if need be, from any slight.

Simply to invite people to come to your house and then permit them to take care of themselves is not American hospitality. With us it should be the privilege of both host and hostess to use their discretion as to introducing people, and to select with discretion the equality of their guests. In a regularity, when we meet socially, we should meet as equals and make no social distinction. We are, of course, at liberty to choose our associates. One can readily decline to visit at certain houses and refrain from inviting certain people, but the moment we do invite a country we must claim for each person an equal domestic respect that we claim for ourselves. Those who expect special recognition must prove their right by the exhibition of exceptional social tact.

### Better Things Expected.

Awkward shyness is certainly painful, but it is not really so objectionable, according to Mrs. Sherwood, as the rough and pert forward manner we unobtrusively see in many young girls. If they only knew the impression it gives, they would surely drop the slangy speech and manner glances with which they converse, conversation among themselves. With the present day need not adopt the

formal speech and manner of a bygone age, but they should learn to display the simple dignity which always marks a gentleman. Loud talking in public places, careless use of language and pushing manners may all be noticed among girls from among better things might be expected. It is not strange that foreigners form such unfavorable opinions of our women. Mrs. Sherwood laments the lack of refinement shown at the great summer resorts, where many of the women seem anxious above everything that they should be remarked, and this is certainly an outcome of their early training. It is just as easy to be a refined gentleman as the reverse, it all depends on early training and habits of thought.

### Comments Made by Others.

E. Williams, secretary of the New Jersey Horticultural society, reports that at the last meeting, on a vote for the best three grapes for general culture, one of each color, for the best red grape Brighton received eight votes, Ulster Prindle one; for the best white grape Niagara received five votes, Empire State two, Martha and Noah one each; for the best blue or black grape Warden received seven votes, Concord five, Moore's Early one, for market.

A correspondent in Popular Gardening says: "Speak even more strongly than you have of Montmorency cherry. It is grand every way. Late, hardy, prolific, fine quality. Dwarf trees of Early Richmond I have long grown to great advantage. Dwarf cherry trees can be easily covered with musquito netting against the birds."

### MANY THANKS.

"My age is 58 and for 20 years I have suffered from kindly complaint, rheumatism and lame back, and would have been a dead woman if it had not been for Buckle's Blood. Bottles, of which two bottles restored me to health and strength." Miss Maggie Hendry, H.R. Island Cove, N. S.

## WHAT

**SCOTT'S EMULSION**  
CONSUMPTION  
SCROFULA  
BRONCHITIS  
COUGHS  
COLDS  
Waiting Diseases

**Wonderful Flesh Producer.**  
Scott's Emulsion is not a secret remedy. Containing the stimulating Hypophosphates and Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, the potency of both being largely increased, it is used by Physicians all over the world.

**PALATABLE AS MILK.**  
Sold by all Druggists, etc., and \$1.00.

### THE BEST IS CHEAPEST.

Farmer's Advocate & Home Magazine  
Every farmer should read the leading and only independent publication of the continent. Thousands say there is no equal to it, and no dollar expended from the farm returns as much. It treats of all branches connected with the farm, and is highly prized by the ladies and children. It is sent to a farmer from the loss of his farm; it has saved the farmer's millions of dollars by checking the introduction and spread of contagious stock diseases. It has increased the receipts from our cereals by millions annually. It is published by the Canadian County Councils and Agricultural Societies. Agents wanted. Sample copies free. Price \$1 per annum. Address: FARMER'S ADVOCATE OFFICE, London, Canada.

## Canadian Pacific Railway

—THE—  
**Short & Direct Line**  
TO THE EAST.

Through trains leave Winnipeg daily except Thursdays at 10 o'clock for Port Arthur, London, Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal, Kingston, Ottawa, Portland, Quebec, Halifax, St. John, Boston, New York and all other points in Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces and Eastern States.

No Change of Cars Between Winnipeg and Montreal.

At North Bay direct connection is made with transcontinental lines to the westward for Toronto and all points in Western Ontario.

THROUGH SLEEPING CAR SERVICE Between Winnipeg, Montreal, and Toronto.

ELEGANT DINING CARS attached to all through trains.

FREE SECOND-CLASS SLEEPING CABS.

When going east travel by this line, and avoid unpleasant transfers and trouble in getting your baggage through the various

For tickets and information apply to C. P. R. City Ticket Office, 471 Main Street, at the Depot, OREGON, B. CAMPBELL, Ticket Agent.  
GEO. OLDS, LUCIUS TITTLE, Ticket Agents.  
Geo. Truitt, Mgr. - Fargo, Truitt, Mgr. - BOIT, Mgr. - Grand Forks, Mgr.

## Canadian Pacific Ry.

—THE—  
**Transcontinental Highway**  
Connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.  
**Through Time Table**  
EAST AND WEST.

SEASIDE.	STATIONS.	SEASIDE.
All Ex.	San Francisco, N.Y.	7:45 am
7:00 pm	Portland, O., N.Y.	5:20
8:40	Tacoma, W.T.	11:00
3:00 pm	Seattle, W.T.	5:30
6:00	Pt. Townsend, W.T.	11:30
10:30 am		
C 4:00 De	VICTORIA	H 12:30 Ar.
12:45	VANCOUVER	14:15
13:00	New Westminster	14:10
17:35	Yale	9:23
C 19:31	North Bend	7:35
D 2:07	Ashcroft	11:45
5:05	Kamloops	6:20
11:20	Revelstoke	13:50
14:30	Glacier House	13:45
16:45 Ar	DOUGLAS	13:20 De
17:35 De	"	10:10 Ar.
18:25	Golden	10:28
21:25	Field	8:35
D 25:45	BASTY HILL SPRINGS	5:20
E 21:35	Canmore	4:40
3:35	Calgary	6:12
5:50	Edmonton	12:30
10:30	Medicine Hat	17:30
11:07	Drumheller	16:45
13:24	Maple Creek	14:18
17:05	Swift Current	10:30
23:10	Moose Jaw	5:30
E 23:55	Regina	4:30
24:37	Pilot Butte	3:24
1:03	Railton	3:05
F 2:28	McLean	2:43
1:55	Q'Appelle	2:30
2:20	Indian Head	1:50
2:44	Saskatoon	1:10
3:00	Weyburn	21:53
3:20	Sumnerburg	24:34
3:41	Griffith	24:16
4:10	Oakshill	24:16
4:45	Braden	24:16
5:18	Whitehead	22:10
5:57	Wadena	22:53
6:16	Moosomin	21:55
6:50	Fleming	21:35
7:41	Elkhorn	21:06
F 9:55 Ar	Yorkton	20:10
A 10:15 De	Thompson	E 18:15 De
11:45	Carleton Place	17:57
13:37	Port Hope, LA PRINCE	15:53
A 16:40 Ar	Windsor	A 13:20 De
A 9:45 am Lv	Windsor	A 12:00 n/a
4:00 pm	Grand Forks	7:10 am
8:00	Fargo	3:35
3:20	Devils Lake	8:00
6:50	Minneapolis	5:40 pm
7:25 Ar	St. Paul	5:03
7:10	Kansas City	9:50
7:30	St. Louis	9:30
7:00 pm Lv	St. Paul	A 1:50
7:40 am Ar	Chicago	10:30 pm
F 12:05 Lv	Windsor	E 12:00 A
18:05	St. Paul East	14:00
23:15	Keewatin	5:45
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C 10:10	S. S. Marie, Ont.	H 7:15 am
H 7:00 pm	North Bay	1:45
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## ARRIVED!

Direct from Eastern Manufacturers.  
One Carload of—

**Parlor Suites.**  
**Bed-room suites.**  
**Lounges.**  
**Easy Chairs.**  
**Sideboards.**  
**Tables.**  
**Chairs of all sorts.**

These Goods will be sold at the Lowest Cash price and we would request intending purchasers to give us a call. We guarantee Goods and Prices to suit every one.

G. H. V. BULYEA.

## NOVELS.

New Novels Received Every Week

AT THE

QU'APPELLE

## MEDICAL HALL,

In "The Progress" Building.

A CAREFULLY ASSORTED STOCK OF

**DRUGS, CHEMICALS,**  
**PATENT MEDICINES,**  
**TOILET ARTICLES,**

TOGETHER WITH A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

**Books, Stationery & Fancy Goods,**

FORMING A FIRST CLASS DRUG & STATIONERY STORE.

Horse and Cattle Medicines a Speciality.

Physicians Prescriptions and Family Recipes Carefully Compounded

**PRICES RIGHT.**

WM. BRYDON.

(Late Examiner of the Ontario College of Pharmacy.)

Qu'Appelle, Oct. 18, 1888.

MANAGER.

## THE WANZER

## SEWING MACHINES!

Received the following unprecedented distinctions at the

Vienna Exhibition, 1873:

## TWO MEDALS OF MERIT.

A distinction not obtained by any other Sewing Machine at the Exhibition. ONE GRAND SILVER MEDAL for the best Family and Manufacturing Sewing Machine.

The Emperor of Austria conferred upon Mr. R. M. Wanzer, THE HON CROSS, and knighted him with the order of FRANCIS JOSEPH THE FIRST, for his valuable services in the Sewing Machine business, which were the highest honors conferred at the Exhibition. Mr. Wanzer is the only Sewing Machine manufacturer in Great Britain or its Colonies who received those distinguished honors.

JAMES WEIDMAN, AGENT.

## The Canada North-West Land Co.

(LIMITED.)

Offer for Sale

## SELECTED FARM LANDS

In Manitoba and the North-West Territories,

Near the Canadian Pacific Railway Main Line

A large proportion of this Company's Lands is in thickly settled Districts.

For information, Terms and Maps, apply at the Office of the Company, 14 Castle street, Edinburgh, Scotland; 75 Lombard street, London, E.C.4; 181 Main street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

W. B. SCARTH

MANAGING DIRECTOR FOR CANADA

## Canadian Pacific Railway Town Lots.

THE TOWN SITE TRUSTEES OFFER FOR SALE

Building Sites at all Stations on Main Line of above Railway Between Brandon and Calgary

W. B. SCARTH, Trustee.

AGENTS: QU'APPELLE FOR LANDS AND TOWN LOTS.

L. LESLIE GORDON.

## The Qu'Appelle Progress

Is Published every Thursday

At The Progress Printing Office, in the Town of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, Canada.

### Prohibition First in Politics.

The rates for our advertising space by contract are as follows:

	One week.	One month.	Three months.	One year.
One column	\$7.00	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$60.00
Half column	4.00	6.00	12.00	40.00
Quarter column	2.00	3.00	6.00	20.00
Three in line	2.00	4.00	8.00	25.00
Two inches	1.50	3.00	5.00	20.00

Business cards \$1.00 per month payable quarterly.

The above rates do not apply to auction sales, entertainments, tenders, meetings, legal notices, or anything of a transitory nature. Transient advertisements, 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each additional insertion. Yearly advertisements allowed to be changed monthly, if offered \$1.00 will be charged for each additional change.

Business locals, 50 cents for first, twenty-five words, 2 cents for each additional word. The publisher reserves the right to refuse to insert advertisements of a questionable or objectionable character.

Subscription price, \$1.00 per annum, invariably in advance; single copies 5 cents. A liberal commission will be allowed to parties who are willing to act as agents for us. Write for terms.

Address, JAMES WEIDMAN,  
Qu'Appelle Station, Assin.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1889.

### QUITE OBSTINATE.

The Vidette appears to have exhausted its reasons for not taking a tumble to itself on the respective names of the towns here and at the river. We will therefore proceed to perforate the bottoms of those already given. The first was:

"Because there is no fort here."

That depends. The Hudson's Bay Co. established a post there some years ago, and still make it a headquarters. Their premises were originally surrounded by a palisade, which remains in a tolerable state of preservation. Such an establishment was known to the H. B. Co. as a "Fort," but perhaps the Vidette knows better than they. Other instances—"Fort Garry," "Fort Ellice," "Fort Pelly," etc. Besides, the particular spot on the Qu'Appelle River of which our contemporary is so solicitous was called "Fort Qu'Appelle" before its publishers ever saw the place, and THE PROGRESS is now in possession of a file of the Vidette that is dated "Fort Qu'Appelle." It will now be in order for our contemporary to inform the public why it dropped the name of the town where it is published and appropriated that of another town eighteen miles away.

"Because we object to being robbed of our rights."

The Vidette should be more definite about "rights." When this town was named the town at the river was known as "Fort Qu'Appelle," and has been so published by the Vidette itself. Such being the case it was no infringement to name this town "Qu'Appelle." There is sufficient distinction between the two names to avoid confusion if the post offices were named the same as the towns. The Fortites should be the last to talk of being "robbed of rights" when they are doing the very thing complained of, by endeavoring to drop their original name and steal ours.

"Because we object to one town trading upon the credit of its neighbors."

Jealousy and bile are at the bottom of this objection, and besides it is too vague to be a reason. After reading the above the cause of the substantial growth and prosperity of the town of Qu'Appelle is about as clear as mud.

"Because, when we first came to this country, we left Brandon, by trail, for Qu'Appelle, and found it right here."

When the C. P. R. was constructed to connect by the Wood Mountain trail with "Fort Qu'Appelle," they made a station and called it

"Qu'Appelle," the first town in the Northwest called by that name.

"Because it is a universal custom to name towns, &c., after the rivers and streams which run through them."

And a still more universal custom to name places on a newly constructed line of railway after the rivers, lakes or other prominent geographical features contiguous thereto. It is also generally the case that such places become the centres of business for the region in which they are located, and the present case is not an exception to that rule.

"Because we object to the public being deceived by an idea that the few sections of land immediately surrounding the said station called 'Qu'Appelle' is 'the' Qu'Appelle of world-wide reputation."

How does the population of the "few sections" centred by the two towns compare? and why is it that the ratio of the increase of business is greatly in favor of "the" town of Qu'Appelle? The general public cannot be "deceived" long and to an increasing extent every year.

"Because our cotem. has never yet shown any reason why an office which has enjoyed a given name for a period of fifteen or twenty years should change its name simply because a few people wishing to build up a centre of influence at a distance call their settlement by the name of the older centre."

We have already shown that a "few people" at the Fort are trying to discard their original name and steal ours. The names of postoffices are frequently changed to suit the circumstances brought about by railway development and the consequent changes that take place in the settlement of a new country. Such changes are made to avoid confusion, and we contend that the same reason holds for changing the names of the post offices at the Fort and here to conform to the names by which the two towns are best known and under which they are registered. Perhaps the Vidette will inform the public who would be injured by the change, and then if it is able to see more than the one side of the question take a glance at the benefits that would arise. But before doing so we would most respectfully suggest that the editor procure a well-regulated book of fables and carefully peruse that bit of history entitled "The dog in the manger."

The Vidette need not trouble itself about the Qu'Appelle river, lakes, industrial school or mission. They are not the exclusive property of Fort Qu'Appelle, and would not be affected in the least by the proposed change.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Mr. Hugh Graham, the proprietor of the Montreal Star, acting on behalf of himself and others, has petitioned the Governor-General-in-council to test the legality of the Jesuit Estates Act before the Supreme Court of Canada, and to meet any objection that might be raised on the question of expense, has deposited \$5,000 with the Government for that purpose.

Mr. McGregor, one of Ontario's great cattle men, has purchased two thousand steers and is shipping them to Calgary, where they will be kept on a ranch during the summer after which they will be reshipped to Ontario and slaughtered. The experiment is certainly a novel one and it remains to be proved if cattle can put on in six months, sufficient beef to pay the cost of transportation for a distance of four thousand miles and leave the owner a profit.

On July 22nd there will be held at St. John, N. B., a grand summer carnival and electric exhibition to

celebrate the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway (short line) to St. John, and the union of St. John and Portland. The principle novelties to be shown in electricity will be a gigantic Japanese umbrella, electric helmet, Christmas tree (rotating device), revolving and flashing electric dome, electric baton, revolving tropical garden, mysterious electric fountain, the monster Edison lamp, the 4 Edison dynamos and 250 h. p. Corless engine, magic Japanese fish, electric pump, and the electric owl. This will be the greatest and most novel exhibition of electricity ever known in Canada. There will also be a regatta and aquatic sports, a pyrotechnic display, horse racing, a grand naval and military demonstrations and a great number of other attractions. The electric exhibition will be a permanent attraction throughout the ten days, and will be a constant source of pleasure and instruction to the public. It will well repay the time and expense of a visit to St. John from all parts of the continent.

### THE HEROIC PEYTON.

The body of Daniel Peyton, the Paul Revere of Conemaugh Valley and the first man to go down at the call of the demon of death on Black Friday, was found beneath a mass of broken trees at the base of the hill west of Johnston. It was horribly disfigured, and the features of the man who sacrificed his life that thousands of his fellow beings might live, were almost beyond recognition. Daniel Peyton's name will go down to history as among the greatest of modern heroes. He it was to whom the message sent from South Fork by John G. Park to the effect that the dam was about to burst was conveyed. Headless of his own safety young Peyton jumped upon a horse and started on his journey of warning through Johnston. Up one street and down another he rode like mad, yelling at the top of his voice for people to flee to the hills. Some took advice, but others thought him a maniac and paid no attention to his wild note of alarm. Finally the dam gave way, and the waters came rushing down the ravine and into the city. Like an assassin in pursuit of his victim, the angry waters kept gaining on Peyton at every turn. On and on he rode, and nearer and nearer came the deluge of death. At last it was within 100 feet of him, and coming like the wind. Finally the bank held in sight—a haven of security was at hand. Before the brave had reached it, however, the message of death had called him from his steed, and horse and rider overtaken by the water, were swept away into the great beyond. When found to-day young Peyton was lying face upward beneath the remnants of massive oaks, while hard by lay the gallant horse that had so nobly done all in his power for humanity before he started to seek a place of safety for himself. Peyton was the son of John W. Peyton, one of Johnston's wealthiest citizens.

—Orders taken for house and garden plants at the Qu'Appelle Medical Hall at Winnipeg prices.

Fourteen thousand nine hundred divorces in the United States during the last twenty years were caused by drunkenness.

### MARKET PRICES.

Wheat, No. 1, hard, is 75c.  
Oats, 25c to 26c.  
Barley, 30c to 40c.  
Beef, live weight, 4c per lb.  
Beef, dressed, 7c "  
Pork, dressed, 8c "  
Mutton dressed, 12c "  
Potatoes, 20c to 25c per bush.  
Cabbage, 12c per lb.  
Butter, 15c "  
Eggs, 15c per dozen.  
Chickens, 15c per lb.  
Turkeys, 12c per lb.  
Geese, 12c per lb.  
B. C. Salmon, 15c per lb.

### PICCOLI FENCIBLES.

Mr. Hazen F. Murray, of Pictou, N.S., writes: "I was affected with dyspepsia and nervous debility, and tried many remedies without avail, but one bottle of Piccoli's Blood Bitters much improved me and two more made me a well man."

## NEW NOVELS

RECEIVED

### Every Week.

IN STOCK.

"Struck Down," by H. Smart.  
"Cousin Pons," by Honore de Balzac.  
"The Wing of Azazel," by Mema Card.  
"The Fatal Phryne," by T. C. Phillips.  
"Kismet the Scout," by S. Gibbs, Jr.  
"Dunraven Branch," by Capt. C. King.  
Etc., etc.

QU'APPELLE MEDICAL HALL.

## TAX SALE.

THE ADJOURNED

### Sale of Lands

In the Municipality of South Qu'Appelle for arrears of Taxes will be held at

McLane's Hall,

QU'APPELLE STATION,

ON MONDAY,

The 8th Day of July, 1889,

At 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES H. BENSON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,  
Regina, June 16, 1889.

### LIVERPOOL HOSPITAL

## Trained Nurse,

For Medical, Surgical, Mental, and Monthly Cases.

Terms: \$8 per Week.

Address, MRS. WARING,

May 23, 1889. Qu'Appelle Station.

## BRICK FOR SALE

IN ANY QUANTITY

AT THE

Qu'Appelle Brick Yard.

J. DOOLITTLE.

## FOR SALE.

60 GOOD

## MILCH COWS

AND

## HEIFERS

Apply to L. W. MULLHOLLAND  
Qu'Appelle (Station).  
May 30, 1889.

## FRANK MARWOOD

SUCCESSOR TO T. WELSH,

## General Blacksmith

—AND—

## Practical Horse-shoer.

QU'APPELLE.

A trial solicited from parties having lame or interfering horses. Flow shares made to order and satisfaction guaranteed.

WORK DONE CHEAP FOR CASH.

## J. Burghall & Sons,

CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS

P. O. Box 409, Qu'Appelle

Jobbing Promptly attended to.

Estimates Free.

Designs furnished or Drafts made when Required.

## CLARENDON HOTEL.

Portage Avenue, Winnipeg,  
BENNETT & CO. PROPRIETORS.  
(Late of the New Douglas.)

The Largest and Most Complete Hotel west of St. Paul.

Hot and Cold Baths on each floor. Large and convenient Sample Rooms for Commercial Men. Passenger Elevator. Grand Dining Room.

## J. B. ROBINSON

Contractor, Builder,

ETC., ETC.

QU'APPELLE.

All Work in my Line will Receive Careful Attention.

## J. McEWEN,

General Blacksmith.

Carriage and Wagon Builder.

Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

All kinds of Job Work strictly attended to. Flow shares made to order and guaranteed to work. A large quantity of

## IRON AND COAL

KEPT ON HAND FOR SALE.

Carriage springs, axles and thimble-skins for wagons.

## J. H. MacCAUL,

Insurance Agent,

AND DEALER IN

Hard & Soft Coal,

LUMBER,

SASH,

DOORS,

BUILDING PAPER, Etc., Etc.

QU'APPELLE.

Branch at Indian Head.

## R. JOHNSTON,

DEALER IN

Agricultural Implements,

Barbed Wire,

Buggies, Buckboards,

WAGONS, ETC.

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable

First Class Rigs.

Daily Stage to Fort Qu'Appelle.

QU'APPELLE, ASSIN.

## Evans Bros. Planos,

INGERSOLL, ONT.

FINE TONE, FINE FINISH,

EASY TOUCH.

THE UNEQUALLED

## DOHERTY ORGAN

Call and Examine Goods

AT

G. H. V. Bulver's Store, Qu'Appelle.

## SINTALUTA

## Best Wheat Market

ON THE LINE.

## C. G. BOOTHE,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Groceries,

CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

HARDWARE

Crockery, Glassware, etc.

## POST OFFICE STORE



## Newsy Notes.

### The Week's News Boiled down for Progress Readers.

The two year old daughter of a widow named Paine died from the effects of poison from a bottle left in its way.

D. May, of Philadelphia, was arrested on the charge of having stolen \$21,000 from a brick-making firm in that city.

A man said to be a farmer named Ford, living near Brantford, was run over on the 16th inst., at Onondago by a train and killed.

Premier Mercer and his cabinet have been consulting the Montreal local politicians as to the advisability of dissolving the house in the fall.

The Journal de St. Petersburg makes emphatic denial of the alarmists reports circulated by the foreign newspapers attributing warlike intentions to Russia.

Brakeman John Lake, of Brockville, fell on the track last Sunday, through a chain breaking while he was tightening a brake, and two cars ran over him, killing him instantly.

John White, ex-M.P., and ex-grand master, says the petition from Montreal for the reference of the Jesuit act to the Supreme court, with the offer of costs, puts the Government in a very awkward position.

Wm. Deschamps, residing near St. Louis tollgate, Quebec, with his wife and six children were poisoned on Wednesday, the 12th inst., from cream skimmed from milk into which turpentine leaked from a paint pot. Some of the party are in a precarious condition.

John Anderson, of Norfolk battalion, was found dead on the shore of the river above Paradise grove. He left the camp at Niagara Saturday morning in a discontented state. It is supposed he committed suicide by drowning and that his body was washed ashore.

A young man named Hatch, aged 18, was drowned in the Rideau canal, Ottawa, on the 16th inst., while in for a swim with other lads. The unfortunate man came from Maniotte, Carleton county, and worked as a sectionman on the Canada Atlantic railway. His body was found three hours after.

The Toronto diocesan council of the diocese of Algoma is in session at Parry Sound. The bishop read an interesting charge, in which he denounced the Jesuit Estates' act and said that Canadian Protestantism must now show that it will not submit to Roman arrogance and Papal dictation.

A gunner of B Battery deserted from the regiment on the eve of his marriage, leaving a young and blooming prospective bride in sore distress. It seems the wedding day had been fixed, the church calls were all duly made, rooms taken and furnished and the wedding guests invited, when the faithless swain turned traitor and ran away.

Advices from British Columbia say that much excitement has been caused over the presence of a Russian man-of-war, whose officers have been engaged in studying the defensive points of the province, taking notes of the coal centres and fortifications. They have visited Victoria and Esquimaux, and without regard to international courtesy go on with their work.

S. H. Webb, of New Westminster, B.C., who is in Winnipeg, says he has information saying that an understanding has been arrived at between England and United States in accordance with which no seizures of British vessels will be made in Behring sea this season. An effort will be made to hold an international conference as soon as the existing contract with the Alaska fur company expires, for the purpose of taking steps to jointly protect the seal fur fisheries there as well as in the South Pacific Islands. The United States, Webb further states, has undoubtedly superior rights. The indiscriminate slaughter of seal is having a bad effect.

A Mounted Policeman named Alfred Lemy is supposed to have been drowned a week ago while fording the Belly River at Lethbridge.

H. Forest and J. Laurier have been arrested on suspicion of being the parties who burglarized the residence of an old gentleman named Normand, of St. Jacques Lachigan, and caused his death by beating him.

It is learned that the C. P. R. proposed to establish large car works in the state of Maine, at a point on its line through that state. The company hopes by this means to evade the possibility of any interruption to passenger traffic by using American built railway cars.

The Swiss Government have replied to the protest of Germany against the expulsion of Police Inspector Wohlgenuth from the Swiss territory. The answer upholds the action of the authorities in expelling Wohlgenuth, and reminds Germany that a special bill regarding foreign police has already been submitted to the chambers.

Mr. Gladstone, while passing through the town of Wadebridge in Cornwall, a missile, which is believed to have been a live cartridge was thrown at his carriage. Mr. Gladstone was not hit nor was he much disturbed by the incident but the police think it was an attempt upon his life and are looking for the man who threw the missile.

Despatches from New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Eastern Pennsylvania, New York State and New England, as far east as Maine, indicate extensive damage to property, and some loss of life by storms accompanied by lightning last Friday night. From all parts of the affected territory come news of great damage to crops and fruit trees.

Cornelius Dryscoll, the oldest man in the world, died on the 14th. He was born at Baltimore, County Cork, Ireland, in 1784, and was therefore 105 years old. He was a laborer, used no tobacco, and scarcely touched liquor up to the age of ninety. He worked steadily until a few months ago about the house. He claimed that his grandfather and father lived to 105 and two of his brothers to ninety.

At 7 o'clock last Friday morning the works of the Canada Powder Company, two miles east of Brockville blew up with terrific force. Fortunately the men had not gone to work and no lives were lost. A horse and several sheep were blown to atoms. Several plate-glass windows in the town were smashed. The works were owned by the Brockville Chemical company. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

The steel torpedo depot ship Vulcan has been launched at Portsmouth. She is the largest vessel the Government has ever built. It is intended that she shall accompany a fleet and carry a large equipment of torpedo boats. She will form a floating workshop. She will be supplied with hydraulic cranes on which torpedo boats can be towed in and out of the water. The Vulcan is of 6,620 tons burden and 12,000 horse power.

A doctor of large experience says idiocy amongst the children of incubates is becoming painfully frequent.

Commenting on Goschen's Budget speech, the Lancet notes the "steady growth of national temperance," (which the Chancellor of the Exchequer declares makes a gap in his receipts and then makes the following wise remarks: "But there is far too much drunk. It fattens rather than feeds, and is a fruitful source of dyspepsia, rheumatism, gout, and all the associated train of symptoms. Greater sobriety will become far more capable of contributing to the necessary expenses of the nation, and less burdensome to the state in the way of charges for pauperism and crime."

GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.  
"I have been troubled with asthma and a bad cough for years. I got nothing to help me like Hays' Pectoral Balsam, and would recommend it to others as it gives instant relief." Extract from letter from Water McAvley, Ventnor, Ont.

### NERVE TORTURED.

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### NOTICE

Is hereby given that all communication in respect to matters affecting the Department of Indian Affairs, should be addressed to the Honorable E. D. BROWN, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and not as Minister of the Interior, or to the undersigned. All Officers of the Department should address their official letters to the undersigned.  
L. VANKOUGHNET,  
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,  
Department of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa, 11th May, 1880.

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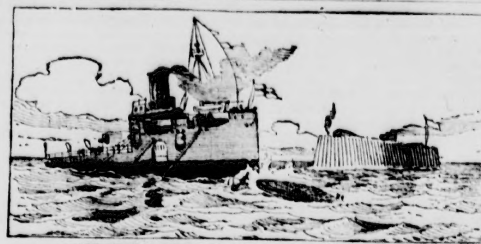


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## A TREMENDOUS HIT. The Great War Syndicate!

BY FRANK R. STOCKTON.



THE FIRST GREAT NAVAL BATTLE OF THE WAR SYNDICATE.

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By FRANK R. STOCKTON, the famous litterateur, author of

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# THE GREAT WAR SYNDICATE.

BY FRANK R. STOCKTON.

—AUTHOR OF—

"RUDDER GRABBER," "AMOR KILBRIITH—HIS ADVENTURES AND EXPERIENCES," "THE NEW MAN OF ORIN," "THE CHRISTMAS WRECK," "THE LADY OF THE TIGER," "THE LAST MILE," "THE HUNDRETH MAN," "THE CASE," "THE AWAY OF MR. LICKS AND MR. ALLEGHINE," "THE DEBATES," ETC., ETC.

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(CONTINUED.)

During the night a council had been held on board the Adamant. Her commanding had had no effect, either in bringing assistance or in injuring the enemy; she was being towed steadily southward farther and farther from the probable neighborhood of a British man-of-war, and it was agreed that it would be the part of wisdom to come to terms with the syndicate's vessels.

Therefore the captain of the Adamant sent a letter to the repeller, in which he submitted to the persons in charge of the ship that although his vessel had been injured in a manner totally at variance with the rules of naval warfare, he would overlook this fact and would agree to cease firing upon the syndicate's vessels, provided that the submerged craft which was now made fast to his vessel should attach itself to the Adamant's bow, and by means of a suitable cable which she would furnish, would tow her into British waters. If this were done he would guarantee that the towing craft should have six hours in which to get away.

When this letter was read on board the repeller it created considerable merriment, and an answer was sent back that no conditions but those of absolute surrender could be received from the British ship.

In three minutes after this answer had been received by the captain of the Adamant two shells went whirling and shrieking through the air toward Repel-



TUGGED BACKWARD BY CRAB, BEFORE THE FORTHWIND BRITISH FLEET.

ler No. 7, and after that the commanding from the bow, the stern, the starboard and the port guns of the great battle ship went on whenever there was a visible object on the ocean which looked in the least like an American coasting vessel or man-of-war.

For a week Crab C. towed steadily to the south this blazing and thundering marine citadel; and then the crab signaled to the still accompanying repeller that it must be relieved. It had not been fitted out for so long a cruise, and supplies were getting low.

The syndicate, which had been kept informed of all the details of this affair, had already perceived the necessity of relieving Crab C. and another crab, well provisioned and fitted out, was already on the way to take its place. This was Crab C. possessing powerful engines, but in point of foot armor the weakest of its class. It could be better spared than any other crab to tow the Adamant, and as the British ship had not, and probably could not, put out another suspended cannon, it was considered quite suitable for the service required.

But when Crab C. came within half a mile of the Adamant it stopped. It was evident that on board the British ship a steady lookout had been maintained for the approach of fresh crabs, for several enormous shells and shot from heavy guns, which had been trained upward at a high angle, now fell into the sea a short distance from the crab.

Crab C. would not have feared these heavy shot had they been fired from an ordinary elevation; and although no other vessel in the syndicate's service would have hesitated to run the terrible gauntlet, this one, by reason of errors in construction, being less able than any other crab to resist the fall from a great height of ponderous shot and shell, thought it prudent not venture into this rain of iron, and moving rapidly beyond the line of danger, it attempted to approach the Adamant from another quarter. If it could get within the circle of falling shot it would be safe. But this it could not do. On all sides of the Adamant guns had been trained to drop shot and shells at a distance of half a mile from the ship.

Around and around the mighty iron citadel revolved Crab C., but wherever she went her presence was betrayed to the eyes of the British ship, and the British ship's guns had been trained to drop shot and shells at a distance of half a mile from the ship.

The minutes of Crab C. were now very precious, and money for her very scarce. It was known that the Adamant had been already well prepared for a week for six or eight days, and that the British ship's guns had been trained to drop shot and shells at a distance of half a mile from the ship.

did not fear to run the vessel, with its thick roof plates protected by spring armor, through the heaviest cannonade.

But signals from the repeller commanded them to stay by the Adamant as long as they could hold out, and they were obliged to content themselves with a hope that when night fell the other crab would be able to get in under the stern of the Adamant, and make the desired exchange.

But to the great discomfort of the syndicate's forces darkness had scarcely come on before four enormous electric lights blazed high up on the single lofty mast of the Adamant, lighting up the ocean for a mile on every side of the ship. It was of no more use for Crab C. to try to get in now than in broad daylight, and all night the great guns roared, and the little crab maneuvered.

The next morning a heavy fog fell upon the sea, and the battle ship and Crab C. were completely shut out of sight of each other. Now the cannon of the Adamant were silent, for the only result of firing would be to indicate to the crab the location of the British ship. The smoke signals of the towing crab could not be seen through the fog by her consort, and she seemed to be incapable of making signals by sound. Therefore the commander of the Adamant thought it likely that until the fog rose the crab could not find his ship.

What that other crab intended to do could be, of course, on board the Adamant, only a surmise, but it was believed that she would bring with her a torpedo to be exploded under the British ship. That one crab should tow her away from possible aid until another should bring a torpedo to fasten to her stern post seemed a reasonable explanation of the action of the syndicate's vessels.

The officers of the Adamant little understood the resources and intentions of their opponents. Every vessel of the syndicate carried a magnetic indicator, which was designed to prevent collisions with iron vessels. This little instrument was placed at night and during fog at the bow of the vessel, and a delicate arm of steel, which ordinarily pointed upward at a considerable angle, fell into a horizontal position when any large body of iron approached within a quarter of a mile; and, not falling, rang a small bell. Its point then turned toward the mass of iron.

Soon after the fog came on one of these indicators, properly protected from the attraction of the metal about it, was put into position on Crab C. Before very long it indicated the proximity of the Adamant; and, guided by its steel point, the crab moved quickly to the iron citadel, attached itself to its stern post, and allowed the happy crew of Crab C. to depart seaward.

When the fog rose the glasses of the Adamant showed the approach of no crab, but it was observed in looking over the stern that the hogged devil fish which had the ship to tow appeared to have made some change in its back.

In the afternoon of that day a trace boat was sent from the repeller to the Adamant. It was allowed to come alongside, but when the British captain found that the syndicate merely renewed its demand for his surrender he waxed sorely angry, and sent the boat back with the word that no further business need be sent to him unless it should be one complying with the conditions he had offered.

The syndicate now gave up the task of inducing the captain of the Adamant to surrender. Crab C. was commanded to continue towing the great ship southward, and to keep her well away from the coast, in order to avoid danger to seaport towns and coasting vessels, while the repeller steamed away.

Week after week the Adamant moved southward, towing away with her great guns whenever an American sail came within possible range, and surrounding herself with a circle of landing boats to let any crab know what it might expect if it attempted to come near. Blazing and thundering, stern foremost but steadily she rode the waves, ready to show the world that she was an impregnable British battle ship, from which no enemy could match the royal colors which floated high above her.

It was during the first week of the voluntary cruise of the Adamant that the syndicate finished its preparations for what it hoped would be the decisive movement of its campaign. To do this it was necessary that the syndicate should have a large number of crabs, and that these crabs should be able to approach the Adamant from all sides. It was known that the Adamant had been already well prepared for a week for six or eight days, and that the British ship's guns had been trained to drop shot and shells at a distance of half a mile from the ship.

ders and propeller blades by a new method which the admiralty had adopted.

The repeller which was to take part in the syndicate's proposed movement had been a vessel of the United States navy which for a long time had been out of commission and undergoing a course of very slow and desultory repairs in a dock yard. She had always been considered the most unucky craft in the service, and nearly every accident that could happen to a ship had happened to her. Years and years before, when she would set out on a cruise, her officers and crew would receive the humorous sympathy of their friends, and wagers were frequently laid in regard to the different kinds of mishaps which might befall this unucky vessel, which was then known as the Tallapoosa.

The syndicate did not particularly desire this vessel, but there was no other that could so readily be made available for its purposes, and accordingly the Tallapoosa was purchased from the government and work immediately began upon her. Her engines and hull were put into good condition, and outside of her was built another hull, composed of heavy steel armor plates and strongly braced by great transverse beams running through the ship.

Still outside of this was placed an improved system of spring armor, much stronger and more effective than any which had yet been constructed. This with the armor plate, added nearly fifteen feet to the width of the vessel above water. All her superstructures were removed from her deck, and she was covered by a curved steel roof, and under a bomb proof canopy at the bow were placed two guns capable of carrying the largest sized motor bombs. The Tallapoosa, thus transformed, was called Repeller No. 11.

The immense addition to her weight would of course interfere very much with the speed of the new repeller, but this was considered of little importance, as she would depend on her own engines only in time of action. She was now believed to possess more perfect defenses than any battle ship in the world.

Early on a rainy morning Repeller No. 11, towed by four of the swiftest and most powerful crabs, and followed by two others, left a northern port of the United States, bound for the coast of Great Britain. Her course was a very northerly one, for the reason that the syndicate had planned work for her to do which the heavy armor of the repeller would be of little use.

The syndicate had now determined, without unnecessarily being at fault, to plainly demonstrate the power of the instantaneous motor bomb. It had been intended to do this upon the Adamant, but as it had been found impossible to induce the captain of that vessel to evacuate his ship, the syndicate had decided to exhibit the efficiency of their new agent of destruction upon a disabled craft crowded with human beings.

This course had been highly prejudicial to the claims of the syndicate, for as Repeller No. 7 had made no use in the contest with the Adamant of the motor bombs with which she was said to be supplied, it was generally believed on both sides of the Atlantic that the carried no such bombs, and the conviction that the destruction at the Canadian port had been effected by means of mines continued as strong as it had ever been. To correct these false impressions was now the duty of Repeller No. 11.

For some time Great Britain had been steadily forwarding troops and munitions of war to Canada, without interruption from her enemy. Only once had the syndicate's vessels appeared above the horizon, Newfoundland, and as the number of these peculiar craft was necessarily small, it was not supposed that their line of operations would be extended very far north, and no danger from them was apprehended, provided the English vessel laid their courses west to the north.

Shortly before the sailing of Repeller No. 11, the syndicate had received news that one of the largest transatlantic mail steamers, loaded with troops, and with heavy cannon for Canadian fortifications, and accompanied by the Craglevin, one of the largest ironclads in the Royal Navy, had started across the Atlantic. The first business of the repeller and attendant crabs concerned these two vessels.

Owing to the power and speed of the crabs which towed her, Repeller No. 11 made excellent time, and on the morning of the third day out the two British vessels were sighted. Somewhat after their course, the syndicate's vessels were seen within a few miles of the enemy.

The Craglevin was a magnificent war ship. She was not quite so large as the Adamant, and she was unprovided with a stern jacket or other defense of the kind. In sending her out the admiralty had had no desire to limit the transport against the regular vessels of the United States navy; for although the nature of the contract with the syndicate was well understood in England, it was not supposed that the American government would long consent to allow their war vessels to remain entirely idle.

When the captain of the Craglevin perceived the approach of the repeller, he was much surprised, but he did not hesitate for a moment as to his course. He made to the transport, then about a mile to the north, to keep on the way while he started to meet the enemy. It had been decided in British naval circles that the proper thing to do in regard to a repeller was to ram her as quickly as possible. These vessels were necessarily slow and unweildy, and if a heavy ironclad could keep clear of crabs long enough to ram them upon one, there was

every reason to believe that the "tail bouncer," as the repellers were called by British sailors, could be crushed in below the water line and sink. So, full of courage and determination, the captain of the Craglevin bore down upon the repeller.

It is not necessary to enter into details of the ensuing action. Before the Craglevin was within half a mile of her enemy she was seized by two crabs, all of which had cast loose from the repeller, and in less than twenty minutes both of her screws were extracted and her rudder shattered. In the meantime two of the swiftest crabs had pursued the transport, and coming up with her, one of them had fastened to her rudder, without, however, making any attempt to injure it. When the captain of the steamer saw that one of the sea devils had him by the stern, while another was near by that could so readily attach him, he gradually stopped his engines and lay to, the crab keeping his ship's head to the sea.

The captain of the Craglevin was a very different man from the captain of the Adamant. He was quite as brave, but he was wiser and more prudent. He saw that the transport had been captured and forced to lay to, he saw that the repeller mounted two heavy guns at her bow, and whatever might be the character of those guns, there could be

no reasonable doubt that they were sufficient to sink an ordinary mail steamer. His own vessel was entirely out of his control, and even if he chose to try his guns on the spring armor of the repeller, it would probably result in the repeller turning her fire upon the transport.

With a disabled ship, and the lives of many men in her hands, the captain of the Craglevin saw that it would be wrong for him to attempt to fight, and he did not fire a gun. With as much calmness as the circumstances would permit he awaited the progress of events.

In a very short time a message came to him from Repeller No. 11, which stated that in two hours his ship would be destroyed by instantaneous motor bombs. Every opportunity, however, would be given for the transfer to the mail steamer of all the officers and men on board the Craglevin, together with such of their possessions as they could take with them in that time. When this had been done the transport would be allowed to proceed on her way.

To this demand nothing but acquiescence was possible. Whether or not there was such a thing as an instantaneous motor bomb the Craglevin's officers did not know; but they knew that if left to herself this ship would soon be destined to her own sinking, for there was a terrible rent in her stern, owing to a pinch of the vessel while one of the propeller shafts was being extracted.

Preparations for leaving the ship were therefore immediately begun. The crab ordered to release the mail steamer, which, in obedience to signals from the Craglevin, steamed as near that vessel as safety would permit. Boats were lowered from both ships, and the work of transfer went on with great activity.

There was no lowering of flags on board the Craglevin, for the syndicate attached no importance to such conventional signs and formalities. If the captain of the British ship chose to haul down his colors he could do so, but if he preferred to leave them still bravely floating above his vessel, he was equally welcome to do that.

When nearly every one had left the Craglevin, a boat was sent from the repeller, which lay near by, with a note requesting the captain and first officer of the British ship to come on board. Repeller No. 11 and witness the method of discharging the instantaneous motor bombs, after which they would be put on board the transport to thus investigate the method of the syndicate's mysterious engine of destruction, if, indeed, such a thing really existed.

Accordingly, when all the others had left the ship, the captain of the Craglevin and his first officer came on board the repeller, curiously observing the spring armor over which they passed by means of a light gangboard with hand rail. They were received by the director at one of the hatches of the steel deck, which were now all open, and conducted by him to the bombproof compartment in the bow. There was no reason why the nature of the repeller's defenses should be kept secret, for the syndicate was adopted by other nations, and they were intended as a protection against ordinary shot and shell, they would do nothing against the instantaneous motor bomb.

The British officers were shown the motor bomb as the syndicate knew, externally, was very much like an ordinary shell, except that it was nearly as long as the bore of the cannon, and the director stated that although, of course, the principle of the motor bomb was the syndicate's secret, it was highly destructive, and its methods of operation should be generally known.

The repeller, accompanied by the mail steamer and all the crabs, now moved to about two miles to the leeward of the Craglevin, and lay to. The motor bomb was then placed in one of the great guns, while the scientific corps attended to the necessary calculations of distance, etc. The director now turned to the British captain, who had been observing everything with the greatest interest, and,

with a smile, asked him if he would like to commit himself?

As this remark was somewhat enigmatical, the director went on to say that if it would be any gratification to the captain to destroy his vessel with his own hands, instead of allowing this to be done by an enemy, he was at liberty to do so. This offer was immediately accepted, for if his ship were really to be destroyed, the captain felt that he would like to do it himself.



THE BRITISH CAPTAIN DESTROYING HIS OWN SHIP.

When the calculations had been made and the indicator set, the captain was shown the button he must press, and stood waiting for the signal. He looked over the sea at the Craglevin, which had settled a little to the stern, and was rolling heavily, but she was still a magnificent battle ship, with the red cross of England flaring over her. He could not help the thought that if this motor

mystery should amount to nothing, there was no reason why the Craglevin should not be towed into port, and be made again the grand war ship that she had been.

Now the director gave the signal, and the captain, with his eyes fixed upon his ship, touched the button. A quick shock ran through the repeller, and a black gray cloud half a mile high, occupied the place of the British ship.

The cloud rapidly settled down, covering the water with a glittering scum which spread far and wide, and which had been the Craglevin.

The British captain stood for a moment motionless, and then he picked up a rummer and ran to the muzzle of the cannon which had been discharged. The great gun was empty. The instantaneous motor bomb was not there.

Now he was convinced that the syndicate had not mined the fortresses which they had destroyed.

In twenty minutes the two British officers were on board the transport, which then steamed rapidly westward. The crabs again took the repeller in tow, and the syndicate's fleet continued its outward course, passing through the wide expanse of glittering scum which had spread itself upon the sea.

They were not two-thirds of their way across the Atlantic when the transport reached St. Johns, and the cable told the world that the Craglevin had been annihilated.

This news was received with amazement, and even consternation. It came from an officer in the Royal navy, and how could it be doubted that a great man-of-war had been destroyed in a moment by one shot from the syndicate's vessel? And yet, even now, there were persons who did doubt, and who asserted that the crabs might have placed a great torpedo under the Craglevin, that a wire attached to this torpedo ran out from the repeller, and that the British captain had merely fired the torpedo. But hour by hour, as fuller news came across the ocean, the number of these doubters became smaller and smaller.

In the midst of the great public excitement which now existed on both sides of the Atlantic—in the midst of all the conflicting opinions, fears and hopes—the dominant sentiment seemed to be, in America as well as in Europe, one of curiosity. Were these six crabs and one repeller bound for the British Isles? And if so, what did they intend to do when they got there?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Returned with his Punch. They were telling experiences the other night and Col. Granniss told one of his. He made the trip through the southern country here just after the road had been opened. The festive cowboy had just begun to enjoy the sport of running the train in the south region, and as one of the stations was a formidable specimen of that tough human breed the cowboy. The conductor came along punching the tickets, and this cowboy did not pay any attention to him. At last the conductor bid his hand on the cowboy's shoulder and said, "Ticket, please." The cowboy was in a queer state, pulled out his revolver, and pointed it at the conductor.

"Here's my ticket." The conductor walked on and punched everybody else's coupon. Then he disappeared. The little incident had been forgotten by almost everybody on the train. The cowboy was in a quiet state and the car was quite still when the conductor came in. He walked leisurely up the aisle and suddenly stopped before the cowboy, placed a great big knife dangerously contiguous to his vital spot, and said quietly: "Lend me that ticket again." The cowboy paid his fare.—San Francisco Chronicle.





## QU'APPELLE OBSERVATORY.

Readings of the thermometers for the week ending Wednesday, June 19th, 1889:

	Maximum.	Minimum.
Thursday, June 13, .....	58	46
Friday, June 14, .....	67	37
Saturday, June 15, .....	75	41
Sunday, June 16, .....	82	48
Monday, June 17, .....	72	49
Tuesday, June 18, .....	68	46
Wednesday, June 19, .....	69	40

WIND VELOCITY AND DIRECTION.

	6 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
Thursday, June 13, .....	W 6	W 18	SW 7
Friday, June 14, .....	W 3	SW 12	SW 8
Saturday, June 15, .....	SW 8	SW 21	SW 8
Sunday, June 16, .....	SW 12	SW 10	SW 8
Monday, June 17, .....	SW 14	SW 28	SW 9
Tuesday, June 18, .....	W 10	SW 18	W 22
Wednesday, June 19, .....	W 23	SW 38	W 26

Rainfall, Thursday .03; Monday .01.  
Barometer, highest 30.13, on Friday; lowest 29.51, on Monday.

## The Qu'Appelle Progress

The Leading Paper in  
East Assiniboia.

Only \$1.00 a Year in Advance.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1889.

## Home & Gossip.

Little Local Links in the Town's  
Chain of History.

### QU'APPELLE.

—Mr. John R. Good reports having wheat growing that measures 23 inches in length.

—Messrs. W. H. Gray and G. S. Davidson have mares for sale instead of cows as stated last week.

—We would again remind the Prohibitory Alliance Executive of the meeting called for the 28th inst. at 14 o'clock.

—Qu'Appelle cricket club went to Grenfell yesterday and played a matched game with the cricket club of that place.

—The Caroline Gage and Keene Dramatic Co. did not stop here as advertised. They have not yet paid the printer's bill for advertising.

—Corpl. Cotter has been called in from Fort Qu'Appelle to Headquarters, and Corpl. Pirohes is now in charge of both Qu'Appelle and the Fort.

—An Indian named Motow, or known as Gopher Tom, has been arrested by the Mounted Police for attempted rape on a white girl near Fort Qu'Appelle.

—The Methodist Sunday school purpose holding their annual picnic at Squirrel Hills Springs on the 16th July. Further particulars will be given later.

—M. W. Bro. the Rev. Canon O'Meara, the Grand Master, visited Qu'Appelle Masonic Lodge last evening. There were a number of visiting brethren present.

—On Monday last Mr. T. Bunn brought in some of the wheat growing on the farm of Messrs. Bunn & Ross. It measured 26 1/2 inches in length. Who can beat it?

—On Monday Joseph Blackburn was sentenced at Regina by Judge Richardson to one month's hard labor for the robbery of a sum of money from Mr. Fred. Proctor, of File Hills.

—Quite a number of our citizens purpose visiting the Fort tomorrow on the occasion of the opening of the boating association. Besides boating there will also be other sports. Our brass band has been engaged for the occasion.

—Messrs. Benner Bros., who have been engaged here during the past month in taking photographs, will be leaving this town on the 26th for Fort Qu'Appelle. Any person desiring a good photograph of themselves or any of their friends should give them a call before that date.

The Presbyterian Sunday school will hold their annual picnic south of the railway track, on Tuesday next. The children and friends will meet at the church at 11 o'clock, form a procession and be driven to the ground in conveyances. There will be games and amusements besides swimming, etc., to entertain all who may attend. Every body welcome.

## ANGLICAN SYNOD.

The annual Synod of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle was held in St. Peter's church, the pro-cathedral of the Diocese, on Tuesday, the 18th inst. The Bishop presided and the following members of the Synod were present: Revs. Sargent, Brown, Green, W. G. Lyon, Agassiz, Nicolls, Owens, Cartwright, Krauss, Le Jeune, Dawson, Cunliffe, Beal, Baker, Crockett Akehurst and Messrs. Gordon, Strong, Fraser, Fisher, McDougall, Fatt, Paxton, Vidal, Lake, Kamerer, Skrine, Pearson, Johnson, Levis lay members. The proceedings having been opened by an office of prayer, the Bishop read his annual report to the Synod. The Bishop then appointed Rev. Sargent and Mr. Strong to examine the lay delegates credentials which having been done and the members duly certified as having been properly elected. The report of the Executive committee was then read by Mr. Sargent.

Report of the Executive Committee for 1888-9:

The Executive Committee report that since the last Synod they have met five times. Some important work had been done in regard to increasing the church accommodation in several parts of the Diocese through accepting applications for grants and loans made on the usual terms, and in systematizing the expenditure of the Diocesan Funds. Applications for grants and loans were made on behalf of Graham, Jones, Dunsmuir, St. Peter's Mission in Moosema District, and English Village in Moose Jaw District. These applications, on being received by the Executive Committee, were considered and accepted. A special loan of \$300, to assist in completing the building of St. John Baptist Church, Moosejaw, was granted on the application of the Building Committee.

Since the last meeting of the Synod, repayment of loans have been made in three cases—Medicine Hat, Grenfell and Qu'Appelle (Station)—amounting to \$303. The Executive Committee would express strong sympathy upon those Districts in arrears for duty of making a determined effort to pay off the debt, as they are standing in the way of help being given to places desirous of it for church building.

The Executive Committee have considered more than once, the question of the Diocesan Magazine—"Our Messenger." A special committee was appointed to enquire into the matter, and to advise how a magazine could be obtained. The committee reported a large deficit in the accounts. It was thought that this state of things might be remedied if the necessity of its continuance were impressed upon the people, especially in some districts, where there are few or no subscribers; and, therefore, the Secretary was authorized to send a circular to the Clergyman of each Parish, urging him to procure renewals of subscriptions to the "Messenger," and also urging him to procure new subscribers, if possible, as the Executive Committee felt the necessity of its continuance and its usefulness in the Diocese.

In systematizing the expenditure of the Diocesan Funds, some have been fixed for the expenses, etc., of the assistant Clergy or Lay Readers, and this material assists the Executive Committee in determining the probable outlay for the year.

The following resolutions in relation to the above were passed at the last meeting of the Executive Committee, held on the 30th April:

1. That in any case where an assistant Clergyman or Lay Reader is needed in a district, and he boards with the Clergyman in charge, an allowance of \$1.50 a week be paid for board and lodging.

2. That in future, the allowance to assisting Clergy, for personal expenses, be fixed at \$125 per annum.

3. That when a horse and buckboard are required for the work to be done by the assistant Clergyman or Lay Reader the same be purchased by the Mission Fund, and a certain sum (as may be decided in each case) by a special committee, to be appointed by the Clergyman, to be paid to the horse and all other expenses incidental to the same. The horse and buckboard, etc., are to be under the control of the Priest in charge.

4. That in each district where two Clergymen, or a Clergyman and Lay Reader reside, a certain nucleus from the residence of the Clergyman shall be considered the "home-district," and that all offerings and subscriptions to that district be credited to the expenses of the Priest in charge, and that all offerings and subscriptions outside that district be devoted to the support of the assistant Clergyman and his personal expenses.

The Rev. W. G. Lyon and Mr. H. Fisher were appointed as the special committee to manage the purchase of horses and other matters connected with the conveyance of Clergy in accordance with the foregoing resolution.

The Committee are thankful to be able to report a decided improvement in the local contributions towards the maintenance of the Clergy; but they would very earnestly press upon church people in the Diocese the necessity of yet more strenuous and self-denying efforts. There are now districts being settled and needing help, but it will be impossible to send Clergy to them unless those who have been helped for four or five years cease their kindness and let the English by name be their contributions towards their own Clergy Fund.

### ADVERTISE.

WATERED LOTS, First QU'APPELLE, Assiniboia, Canada.  
Moved by Mr. Sargent, seconded by Mr. Gordon.—That the report be adopted. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Gordon, seconded by Mr. McDougall.—That constitution of Synod, as prepared last year be amended by making the same and the secretary ex officio members of the Executive committee. Carried.

as they continue members of the Synod.

Moved by Mr. Fisher, seconded by Mr. Strong.—That the Rev. W. G. Lyon be secretary for the ensuing year.

Moved by Rev. Mr. Sargent, seconded by Rev. Mr. Krauss.—That Mr. Fisher be re-elected treasurer.

The Synod then proceeded to the election of representatives to the Provincial Synod and to the Executive Committee when the following were elected:

Delegates to the Provincial Synod: Revs. Sargent, W. G. Lyon, Nicolls, Baker, Dawson, Krauss, Brown and Messrs. Fisher, Gordon, Strong, McDougall, Judge Wetmore, Kamerer, Lake, to be Lay Delegates.

Members of the Executive Committee: Revs. Sargent, Brown, Nicolls, Dawson, Krauss and Messrs. Gordon, Strong, McDougall, Judge Wetmore, Skrine lay delegates.

Rev. Owen Owens, of Touchwood, then spoke on behalf of the Indian Mission and moved that this Synod resolve that it is of the opinion that in order to promote the church work amongst the Indians it is necessary to form guilds in each parish to promote such work in the following resolution:

That this Synod is of the opinion that in order to promote our religious and educational work amongst the Indians and natives within this Diocese. It is absolutely necessary in order to properly organize and promote such work, to form for this Diocese an Indian Mission Society or Guild of workers with branches in every parish in the Diocese and also wherever else such branches can be formed.

Rev. Shatto Agassiz, of Fort Pelly, spoke in support of the motion and duly seconded the same.

Mr. McDougall having enquired how many missionary Clergy there were the Bishop having informed him there were three, spoke in support of the motion.

Revs. Dawson, Nicolls, Baker and Messrs. Fisher, Vidal and Fraser all spoke in favor of the resolution, which was carried.

Mr. Fisher moved, seconded by Mr. McDougall.—That Revs. Brown and Dawson and Mr. Fisher comprise the Indian Mission Committee.

Mr. Sargent brought forward the Widow and Orphan Fund.

Moved by Rev. Mr. Sargent, seconded by Mr. Vidal.—That annual collections be made for the Fund.

Moved by Rev. Mr. Sargent, seconded by Mr. McDougall.—That Mr. Fisher be treasurer of Fund.

Moved by Mr. Fisher, seconded by Mr. Vidal.—That the actions of the said committee on mission work amongst the Indians be subject to the control of the Executive Committee of the Diocese to whom they shall from time to time report.

Moved by Rev. Mr. Lyon, seconded by Mr. Paxton.—That it is desirable that a careful compilation should be made of all the resolutions that have been passed by Synod in former years either making changes in the Constitution or Canons or being of permanent importance. That such acts and resolutions should be printed in the reports of the Synod, year by year, together with any further resolutions of a similar character that may hereafter be passed by Synods until the issue of a revised edition of the constitution.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Nicolls, seconded by Mr. Kamerer.—That a committee be appointed by the Synod to consider and report upon the best means of educating and rousing the interest of the members of the church in the Diocese by means of church literature, etc.

The Bishop then read a resolution passed by the Synod of the Diocese of Toronto, as to the creation of a Dominion Synod.

Moved by Rev. W. G. Lyon, seconded by Mr. Vidal.—That this Synod approve of the consolidation of the church in B. N. A. and expresses its willingness to consider any well devised scheme for such union and refers the question to its executive committee for further consideration and to report at next meeting of Synod.

Rev. Mr. Nicolls then nominated Revs. M. Dawson, Krauss, Sargent and Messrs. McDougall and Strong as a committee under his motion

which was seconded by Mr. Fatt.

Moved by Rev. Mr. Sargent seconded by Mr. Vidal.—That the following special offerings be made in each parish in the Diocese: For Indian Missions, the first Sunday in Advent; for Lay Delegates expenses, the first Sunday after Easter; Clergy Widows and Orphans Fund, Whit Sunday; General Diocese Fund, first Sunday in October or Harvest Festival.

Moved by Rev. W. G. Lyon, seconded by Rev. Mr. Cartwright.—That a vote of thanks be passed to the C. P. R. for their liberality in granting passes to the Clergy.

Rev. Mr. Sargent brought up the subject of 40 acres grant to each separate mission.

At the close of the Synod the delegates adjourned to the immigration building where a substantial tea provided by the St. Peter's Women's Guild, was done ample justice to. After tea a full choral service with sermon by the Lord Bishop of Qu'Appelle, was performed at St. Peter's church.

About 21.30, the delegates met the members of the church at a social gathering at the immigration building by the invitation of the Bishop. The social included a sumptuous repast provided, as was the tea, by St. Peter's Women's Guild and the ladies of the church. The greatest credit is due to the ladies for the beautiful manner in which they converted the plain walls and pillars of the hall into a bower of evergreens, lighted with Chinese lanterns, and decked with flags and other tasteful designs, the effect produced being charming. Supper tables were placed here and there, an elegant buffet erected, and the remainder of the space devoted to lounges, promenade, etc. During the evening, a vocal and instrumental concert took place, the singing being highly appreciated by the audience. Taken altogether the social was an immense success, and a most enjoyable evening passed. The visitors were enraptured at their entertainment, and could not sufficiently express their satisfaction and gratitude to the Guild and church ladies for their kindness. A vote of thanks to the fair hostesses was proposed by the Lord Bishop in the warmest terms and carried with enthusiasm.

## THE CRADLE.

HILL.—At Davenport Farm, Qu'Appelle, on the 12th inst., the wife of Mr. Edwin Hill of a son.

## STRAY SHEEP.

CAME into the premises of the undersigned, Sec. 4, 17-15, about the 6th inst. a stray sheep, has one horn broken. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take it away.

June 14, 1889. DONALD STEWART.

## Stolen From Qu'Appelle

ON Monday last, a brown retriever dog with a triangular shaped white spot on his nose. Answers to the name of "Jack," very fond of retrieving sticks and stones. Any one giving information leading to his recovery will be rewarded.

J. H. MACCAUL.

Qu'Appelle, June 19, 1889.

## STRAYED.

STRAYED into the premises of the undersigned, Sec. 34, P. R. 13, on the 19th May, two spring calves, one heifer color red with white under, small spot on forehead the other a bull calf had red and white.

June 6, 1889. W. BOILEY.

## NOTICE.

STRAYED on to my place, Sec. 4, 17-15, two ponies, 1 and 2 year olds, one dark gray mare, one sorrel horse. Owner can have same by proving property and taking them away.

May 14th, 1889. DONALD STEWART.

## ASTRAY.

RAN AWAY westward from the premises of the undersigned, Section 4, 18-14, 2nd 2nd meridian, a Bay Broncho Mare, heavy in foal, branded, 21 on right hip, crossed arrows branded on left shoulder and left hip; has three white pasterns; had on a leather halter and about five yards of rope. Any person giving information that will lead to her recovery will be rewarded.

J. H. BELL.

Qu'Appelle, May 22, 1889.

## LIME FOR SALE.

1,000 BUSHELS LIME for sale cheap. Apply to G. S. J. ANDERSON. Qu'Appelle, June 14, 1889.

## ENGLISH CHURCH.

ST. PETER'S, QU'APPELLE.  
Sunday Services, 11 and 10 o'clock every Sunday. Holy Communion every Sunday at 10 o'clock and 12 o'clock alternately.  
Sunday School at halfpast 11 o'clock.  
Children's Service at halfpast 11 o'clock the first Sunday in the month.  
Evening on Wednesday at 18.30. Choir practice afterwards.

S. CHAPIN.  
Evening every alternate Sunday at 11 o'clock. Once a month when there will be Matins and Holy Communion at 11 o'clock.  
Society Fair.  
Service every alternate Sunday evening at 10 o'clock.

REGLAN.  
Service every alternate Sunday in the School House at 10 o'clock.

S. JOHN'S COLLEGE CHURCH.  
Holy Communion at 6.30 every Thursday and 7 o'clock every alternate Sunday.  
Daily Morning and Evening Prayer.

CLERGY.—Rev. Arthur Krauss, Rev. W. H. Green.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. W. B. Fraser, M. A.

QU'APPELLE.  
Services every Sunday evening at 10 o'clock. Sunday School and Bible Class at 10.30 o'clock.

A class for the systematic study of the life of Christ, conducted by Pastor, Wednesday evening at 19.30 o'clock. All welcome.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Rev. A. Andrews.

Services every Sunday evening at 19 o'clock. Sunday School and Teaching Service at 11 o'clock. Class meeting every Sunday morning after service. Traversing every Wednesday evening at half past 19 o'clock.

ROBERT.

Service every Sunday afternoon at 14.30 o'clock, (2.30 p.m.).

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

QU'APPELLE.

Services every second Sunday in the month. Mass at 10.30 o'clock. Evening service at 19 o'clock (7 p.m.).

Pastor.—Rev. G. Montreuil.

MANONIC.

QU'APPELLE LODGE.

Regular meetings on the Tuesday before full moon, at 20 o'clock. G. B. Murphy, W. M.; J. B. Robinson, Sec.

ROYAL TEMPLARS.

QU'APPELLE CONVENT.

Regular meeting in the Methodist church every Monday evening at 20 o'clock (8 p.m.). G. H. V. Bulvey, S. C.; H. Amsa, Sec. Sec.

G. H. V. Bulvey, President.

James Weidman, Secretary-Treasurer.

Frank Marwood, Secretary Qu'Appelle Branch.

QU'APPELLE (STATION) POST OFFICE.

Mails close for the east and west every evening except Wednesday at 19 o'clock, open for delivery at 8 o'clock.

For Fort Qu'Appelle, etc., close daily at 7 o'clock, and open for delivery at 18 o'clock.

For Prince Albert and points on the Saskatchewan, close every Tuesday at 19 and open for delivery every Tuesday at 8 o'clock.

The post office closes every evening at 19 o'clock; registered mail at 18.30, and money order department at 15 o'clock.

QU'APPELLE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

D. S. McDonald, Principal; Miss N. Bulvey, Assistant.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the Council is held on the first Saturday of each month.

T. F. Thomson, Chairman; G. B. Murphy, J. F. Cates, B. S. Ross, Jas. Smith, J. H. Fraser, W. S. Ralpath, Councilors. A. M. McLane, Clerk.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Holds regular monthly meetings, with weekly meetings of Executive.

J. P. Beauchamp, President; T. F. Thomson, Secretary.

CRICKET CLUB.

G. S. Davidson, President; B. Dundas Strong, Secretary; H. Peck, Captain.

BASE BALL CLUB.

S. H. Caswell, Patron; G. H. V. Bulvey, President; D. S. McDonald, Secretary.

QU'APPELLE HUNT.

Lieut. Governor Royal, Patron; H. Peck, Master; A. H. B. Sperling, Secretary.

TOROGGAN CLUB.

S. H. Caswell, President.

J. H. MacCaul, Secretary-Treasurer.

LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.

A. Webster, President; G. B. Murphy, Secretary.

LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

Col. J. H. Thompson, Hon. President; James Smith, President; G. H. V. Bulvey, Secretary.

June 14, 1889.

## LIME FOR SALE.

APPLY TO

FRANK MARWOOD,

QU'APPELLE.

## FOR SALE.

ONE thoroughbred Short Horn Bull, six-teen months old, N. H. B., a choice animal. Winner of several 1st prizes. One Thoroughbred Short Horn Bull, eighteen months old in N. H. B. These bulls are imported from one of the best herds in Ontario.

Prices reasonable and terms easy.

R. F. RICHARDSON.

Fair View Farm, Grenfell.

June 14, 1889.

## Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, as Harness Makers has been dissolved by mutual consent as from the 17th inst. of May, A. D. 1889. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to J. B. Milliken at the town of Qu'Appelle and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to the said J. B. Milliken within the same will be settled.

Dated at the Town of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, N. W. T., this first day of June, A. D. 1889.

J. B. MILLIKEN.

G. B. MURPHY.

Witness, F. D. STEWART.